

Gilchrest	Linder	Rohrabacher
Gillmor	Lipinski	Ros-Lehtinen
Gilman	LoBiondo	Ross
Gonzalez	Lofgren	Rothman
Goode	Lowey	Roybal-Allard
Goodlatte	Lucas (KY)	Royce
Gordon	Lucas (OK)	Rush
Goss	Lynch	Ryun (KS)
Graham	Maloney (CT)	Sabo
Granger	Maloney (NY)	Sanchez
Graves	Manzullo	Sanders
Green (TX)	Markey	Sandlin
Green (WI)	Mascara	Sawyer
Greenwood	Matheson	Saxton
Grucci	Matsui	Schaffer
Gutierrez	McCarthy (MO)	Schakowsky
Gutknecht	McCarthy (NY)	Schiff
Hall (OH)	McCollum	Schrock
Hall (TX)	McCrery	Scott
Hansen	McGovern	Sensenbrenner
Harman	McHugh	Serrano
Hart	McInnis	Sessions
Hastings (FL)	McIntyre	Shadegg
Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Shays
Hayes	McKinney	Sherwood
Hayworth	McNulty	Shimkus
Hefley	Meehan	Shows
Heger	Meek (FL)	Shuster
Hill	Meeks (NY)	Simmons
Hilleary	Menendez	Simpson
Hilliard	Mica	Skeen
Hinchey	Millender-	Skelton
Hinojosa	McDonald	Smith (MI)
Hobson	Miller, Dan	Smith (NJ)
Hoeffel	Miller, Gary	Smith (TX)
Hoekstra	Miller, George	Smith (WA)
Holden	Miller, Jeff	Snyder
Holt	Mink	Solis
Honda	Mollohan	Souder
Hooley	Moore	Spratt
Horn	Moran (KS)	Stark
Hostettler	Moran (VA)	Stearns
Houghton	Morella	Stenholm
Hulshof	Murtha	Strickland
Hunter	Myrick	Stump
Hyde	Nadler	Stupak
Inslee	Napolitano	Sununu
Isakson	Neal	Sweeney
Israel	Nethercutt	Tancredo
Issa	Ney	Tanner
Istook	Northup	Tauscher
Jackson (IL)	Norwood	Tauzin
Jackson-Lee	Nussle	Taylor (MS)
(TX)	Oberstar	Taylor (NC)
Jefferson	Obey	Terry
Jenkins	Oliver	Thomas
John	Ortiz	Thompson (CA)
Johnson (CT)	Osborne	Thompson (MS)
Johnson (IL)	Ose	Thornberry
Johnson, E. B.	Otter	Thune
Johnson, Sam	Owens	Thurman
Jones (NC)	Pallone	Tiahrt
Jones (OH)	Pascrell	Tiberi
Kanjorski	Pastor	Tierney
Kaptur	Paul	Toomey
Keller	Payne	Towns
Kelly	Pelosi	Turner
Kennedy (MN)	Pence	Udall (CO)
Kennedy (RI)	Peterson (MN)	Udall (NM)
Kerns	Peterson (PA)	Upton
Kildee	Petri	Visclosky
Kilpatrick	Phelps	Vitter
Kind (WI)	Pickering	Walden
King (NY)	Pitts	Walsh
Kingston	Platts	Waters
Kirk	Pombo	Watkins (OK)
Klecza	Pomeroy	Watson (CA)
Knollenberg	Portman	Watt (NC)
Kolbe	Price (NC)	Watts (OK)
Kucinich	Pryce (OH)	Waxman
LaFalce	Putnam	Weiner
LaHood	Quinn	Weldon (FL)
Langevin	Radanovich	Weldon (PA)
Lantos	Rahall	Weller
Largent	Ramstad	Wexler
Larsen (WA)	Rangel	Whitfield
Larson (CT)	Regula	Wicker
Latham	Rehberg	Wilson (NM)
LaTourette	Reyes	Wilson (SC)
Leach	Reynolds	Wolf
Lee	Rivers	Woolsey
Levin	Rodriguez	Wu
Lewis (CA)	Roemer	Young (FL)
Lewis (GA)	Rogers (KY)	
Lewis (KY)	Rogers (MI)	

## NOT VOTING—22

Blagojevich	Cooksey	Frelinghuysen
Bono	Cubin	Hastert

Hoyer	Roukema	Velazquez
Lampson	Ryan (WI)	Wamp
Luther	Shaw	Wynn
McDermott	Sherman	Young (AK)
Oxley	Slaughter	
Riley	Trafficant	

□ 1208

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on certain motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6, rule XX.

Record votes may be taken in two groups, the first occurring after debate has concluded on House Concurrent Resolution 312, and the second following the remainder of legislative business today.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE  
THAT SCHEDULED TAX RELIEF  
SHOULD NOT BE SUSPENDED OR  
REPEALED

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 312) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the scheduled tax relief provided for by the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 passed by a bipartisan majority in Congress should not be suspended or repealed.

The Clerk read as follows:

## H. CON. RES. 312

Whereas on June 7, 2001, President Bush signed into law the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, which provides millions of taxpayers with the largest tax relief since 1981;

Whereas all Americans who pay Federal income taxes will benefit from the Act, which includes across-the-board income tax reductions, reduction of the marriage penalty, elimination of the death tax, tax rebate checks, doubling of the per-child tax credit, increasing tax-free contributions to Individual Retirement Accounts and a broad range of other beneficial provisions;

Whereas the Act was passed by a bipartisan majority in Congress of 211 House Republicans, 28 House Democrats, 1 House Independent, 46 Senate Republicans and 12 Senate Democrats, making the Act an important bipartisan achievement; and

Whereas several Members of Congress have recently called for repealing or delaying tax relief provisions of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—*

(1) the scheduled tax relief provided for by the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, passed by a bipar-

tisan majority in Congress, should not be suspended or repealed;

(2) suspending, repealing or delaying provisions of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 is a tax increase;

(3) increasing taxes in the midst of a recession would not be helpful to the Nation's economy or American workers; and

(4) instead of increasing taxes, Congress should be working with the President to promote long-term economic growth through a fair tax code that puts the least possible burden on taxpayers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER).

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today our House of Representatives has the opportunity to speak very clearly on whether or not we should continue to lower taxes for American workers or to raise taxes on American workers.

The war on terrorism, homeland security, and economic recession has caused a fiscal deficit in our budget. Some are now calling for repeal of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act, something commonly know as the Bush tax cut, and they argue that higher taxes will give Washington more money to spend here in Washington. So today before us we have a choice: higher taxes or getting the economy moving again.

Let us remember at the beginning of last year: when President Bush became President, he inherited a weakening economy. The President proposed taking 20 percent of the budget surplus resulting from our Congress' fiscal responsibility and giving it back to the American worker so they could spend it at home for their own families.

We passed the President's tax cut in June, it was signed into law, and the President succeeded in lowering rates for small business and entrepreneurs, the engines of economic growth. We wiped out the marriage tax penalty, we wiped out the death tax, we increased opportunities for retirement savings, and we doubled the child tax credit. And our tax cut was working. Economists were telling us in late August and by Labor Day that the economy was beginning to recover.

Then the tragedy of September 11 occurred, a terrorist attack that cost thousands of Americans their lives and caused a psychological blow to the confidence of business investors as well as consumers. Today we have seen as a result of that terrorist attack on our economy that over 1 million Americans have lost their jobs.

Mr. Speaker, today we are at war against terrorism, we are building our homeland security, and we are in an economic recession. We must get this economy moving again. We must create jobs for those who lack work.

Today, no real-world economists have called for a tax increase in time